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CURRICULUM GUIDE

MERCHANDISING 20

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MERCHANDISING

Introduction

It is important to remember throughout this course that as changes in methods and variety of production take place, they will affect merchandising and services offered and therefore, the merchandising process itself.

Students should be encouraged to take part time work in this area and their experience then related to the underlying principles involved.

The teacher should relate the course to the local area and utilize its resources whenever possible.

Students should come to appreciate the fact that all business revolves around selling and that without selling there is no business. That is, selling is not only the oldest business but the main business occupation. It is essential that verbal expression be developed, student participation and application be encouraged, leadership be discovered, and integration with the over-all pattern be maintained. With the above in mind, the following objectives may be attained:

1. To study the fundamental principles and practices of retail merchandising.
2. To examine the retailing field as an area for a career.

NOTE

It is desirable that each student be at least sixteen years of age and have one year of typewriting instruction.

Aims

1. To present occupational opportunities in the distributive fields in the surrounding area.
2. To develop in the student the ability required for successful performance on the job.
3. To lay a basis for further study in the fields of Salesmanship, Advertising or part time Work-Experience Programs.
4. To develop an appreciation of the part distribution plays in our free enterprise society.
5. To enable the student to become a better consumer.
6. To teach "enthusiasm is over one-half of the salesperson's job" plus the need to give service and to please the customer will go most of the way toward competency in this area.

Text

1. RETAIL MERCHANDISING, 6th Edition, by Wingate and Weiner; W. J. Gage Company

Workbook to accompany this.
Instructors Manual available.

Teacher's References

1. RETAILING PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES, 4th Edition, by Richert, Meyer and Haines; Gregg Publishing Company

Workbook to accompany this.
Instructors Manual available.

2. BASIC RETAILING, by Reich, Feldman and Levy; Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons
Workbook for Basic Retailing.

3. HOW TO BE A SUCCESSFUL RETAILER IN CANADA, by Harold Shaffer; McGraw-Hill

4. RETAILING PROBLEMS AND PROJECTS, by Richert and Stoner; Gregg Publishing Company

A text-workbook

5. FUNDAMENTALS OF SELLING, 7th Edition, by Wingate and Nolan; W. J. Gage and Company
6. FUNDAMENTALS OF ADVERTISING, 6th Edition, by Rowse and Nolan; W. J. Gage and Company
7. The National Cash Register Company has available a large and extremely fine collection of pamphlets and aids.

e.g. 1. HOW TO KEEP CUSTOMERS BUYING
2. TODAY'S REVOLUTION IN RETAIL MERCHANDISING
3. CASH REGISTERS--THEIR PLACE IN MODERN RETAIL SECURITY
4. TOWARD SUCCESSFUL SERVICE STATION MANAGEMENT
5. CREDITS AND COLLECTING
6. EXPENSES IN RETAIL BUSINESS
7. MAKING YOUR WINDOWS WORK FOR YOU
8. CONTROLLING MERCHANDISE
9. POINTING THE WAY TOWARD MERCHANDISING TODAY

8. SALESMANSHIP, by Gregory; Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons

9. SALESMANSHIP FUNDAMENTALS, by Ernest and Davall; Gregg Company

Also excellent Periodicals:

FINANCIAL POST

CANADIAN RETAILER; MacLean Publishing Company

Scope

To study as many of the areas listed in outline, consistent with student interest, ability and experience.

To utilize one workbook that accompanies the suggested text.

To require each student to present at least one piece of research during the year.

To lead the student to become aware of the importance of personality in this area of work. That personality is made up of physical qualities plus mental qualities to which interests are added.

Course Outline

- I. Introduction
 - A. Definition
 - B. Area covered
 - C. Job opportunities
 - D. Place in the economy
- II. The Present Economy
 - A. Factors of production (review economics on a simple level)
 - B. The Middleman
 - C. The Retailer
 - D. The Consumer
 - E. What is competition?
 - F. What is price?
- III. Channels of Distribution
 - A. Indicate the chain from producer to consumer using actual examples.
 - 1. The Manufacturer
 - 2. The Wholesaler
 - 3. The Jobber and Broker
 - 4. The Commission Agent
 - 5. The Retailer
 - General Store
 - Corner Store
 - Specialty Store
 - Departmental Store
 - Chain Store
 - Supermarket
 - Discount Store
 - Mail Order House
 - Service Establishments
 - B. The Importance of Selling
- IV. Classification of Retail and Wholesale Establishments
 - This may be combined with the above number III or treated separately; in any case actual local examples should be used.
 - 1. Retail Trade by Kinds of Stores
 - Automotive
 - Food
 - Eating and Drinking
 - General Stores
 - Lumber
 - Apparel
 - Furnishings
 - Appliances, etc.
 - 2. Wholesale Trade
 - a. Type of Operation
 - Agents
 - Brokers
 - Assemblers
 - Bulk Stations, etc.

- b. Type of Business
 - Groceries
 - Electrical Goods
 - Machinery
 - Metals
 - Dry Goods
 - Chemicals, etc.

3. Service Trade Kinds of Business

- a. Personal Service
 - Barber and Beauty Shops
 - Funeral
 - Laundries
 - Shoe Repairs
- b. Business Service
 - Advertising
 - Consumer Credit
 - Banks

V. Setting up a Retail Store

- A. What to Sell
- B. Location
- C. Sources of Supply
- D. Expenses and Costs
- E. Capital and Organization

Here a discussion of the various types of ownership might be considered. The growth or the history of a local firm could serve a good purpose at this point. Consideration of why retailers fail together with some statistics on the matter should prove worthwhile. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that some students might enter this field and hence--"forewarned is forearmed." The basis of success should be seen as the remainder of the course is developed.

VI. Store Layout

Have students examine several local stores in the consideration of this topic.

The students might then select a store of their own. i.e. grocery, hardware, specialty, etc. and plan its arrangement.

VIII. Buying (Retail)

- A. Necessity of good buying
- B. Guides to buying
- C. Estimating
- D. Turnover
- E. Discounts
- F. Credit
- G. Selecting Wholesaler
- H. Pricing - coding
- I. Lines
- J. Volume

- IX. Stockkeeping
 - A. Necessity
 - B. Marking
 - C. Stock Control
 - D. Inspection
 - E. Inventory

- X. Advertising
 - A. Media
 - B. Costs
 - C. Brands

This lends itself to many activities

 - 1. Ad preparation
 - 2. Radio ad
 - 3. Collections
 - 4. Criticisms

- XI. Selling
 - A. Sales' Personality
 - B. Product Knowledge
 - C. The Customer
 - D. The Art of Selling

Student demonstrations or a speaker might be of interest here.

 - E. Selling by Telephone
 - F. Selling the Mail
 - G. After the Sale
 - Credit
 - Cash
 - Wrapping
 - Packaging
 - H. Under Selling
 - High pressure
 - Low pressure

A considerable amount of time may be spent on this topic and topic X, in planning demonstrations and in simulated activities in class and research tours outside of the classroom.

- XII. Regulations and Principles
 - A. Ethical Principles
 - B. Legal Regulations
 - 1. Fraud
 - 2. Warranty
 - 3. Contract
 - C. Local Laws
 - D. Provincial Laws
 - E. Federal Laws
 - F. Better Business Bureau
 - G. Trade Standards

- XIII. Working in the Distributive Field
 - A. Jobs available
 - B. Requirements for jobs
 - C. Personality Chart
 - D. Future progress in working in this area
 - E. Application
 - 1. Letter
 - 2. Interview

Projects and Activities

1. Classifying local occupations that require full-time and/or part-time selling.
2. Classifying stores in the community.
3. Investigating motives that induce people to buy certain products.
4. Photographs of interesting displays.
5. Develop talking points for the sale of certain products.
6. Evaluation of various types of advertising--pictorial.
7. Evaluation of various types of T.V. ads.
8. Reports on radio advertising or techniques.
9. Investigation of packaging.
10. Investigating locally produced consumer goods.
11. Visiting various retail outlets.
12. Reports on individual visits to wholesale or retail businesses.
13. Demonstrating and solving arithmetic problems met in business.
14. Student sales' demonstrations.
15. Building a window display.
16. Building a counter display.
17. Reports with examples of the techniques of impulse buying.
18. Demonstrating articles.
19. Preparing answers to customer objections.
20. Investigate methods and policies pertaining to store deliveries.
21. Writing sales letters.
22. Collecting and classifying labels.
23. Make job applications--blanks
 -interviews, etc.
24. Preparing lists of prospects for products.
25. Investigate service businesses in the community.
26. Invite local speakers as representatives of various types of merchandising outlets.
27. Promotion of school year book with aid of art department.
28. Window displays using:
 - a. Work of Fabric and Dress classes
 - b. Work of Woodworking classes
 - c. Work of any other group
29. Cases of comparative shopping.
30. Report of outdoor advertising.
31. Collections of trade journals.
32. Determining possible store location or service station by count of people passing or automobiles passing.
33. Preparation of maps of shopping areas.
34. Study of store fixtures.
35. Planning special sales.
36. Studying specific store layouts.
37. Practice in wrapping packages.
38. Practice in making change and using cash register.
39. Collecting dummy packages.
40. Collecting sales promotion devices.
41. Collecting old advertisements.
42. A study of price tag design.
43. A study of mail order blanks.
44. A study of job specifications.

The above are merely suggestions, and there are many others not listed. From this list a few may be selected and applied to the particular area being studied. They may be used as a starting point in the study of a particular topic.

Larger Projects or Reports

1. Compile a Merchandise Manual
 - a. History of the product
 - b. Sources of the Product
 - c. Manufacturing process
 - d. Care of the product
 - e. Vocabulary related to the product
 - f. Selling points
2. Report of a Field Trip
 - a. Planning
 - b. Guide sheets
 - c. Directions for assembling of group or groups
 - d. Evaluate the trip
 --what was learned
3. Traffic Survey
 - a. Choose two stores
 - b. Make pedestrian counts (various times)
 - c. Diagrams to illustrate locations
 - d. Customer count
4. Window Display--select several stores
 - a. Describe
 - b. Appeals used
 - c. Compare displays
 - d. Evaluate displays--effectiveness
 - e. Your choice with reasons
5. Demonstrations
 - a. Choose a product
 - b. Get samples (dummies)
 - c. Sales talk
 - d. Completing the sale
 - e. Wrapping the merchandise

NOTE: Enliven this with several different students representing types of customers. There are many others, these are but suggestions.

Teaching Devices

1. Posters and Charts
2. Manuals and Projects
3. Notebooks--a good notebook must be completed by each student
4. Bulletin Boards and Display
5. Demonstrations
6. Laboratory Work--much as material testing
7. Drills in English penmanship and arithmetic
8. Retail Forms
9. Reports
10. Visitations
11. Speakers
12. Interviews

Job Description

The following is a suggested layout of an activity which lends itself to class use with each pupil having a different job area to break-down. This might be used in the preparation of a store manual.

Type of Store or Department
Job Title Cashier

Variety Goods

Duties

Duty Breakdown

PRELIMINARY

1. Record time of arrival.
2. Place personal property in designated area.
3. Read notices on the bulletin board.
4. Remove dust covers and place neatly in designated area.
5. Obtain supplies needed--wrapping and packaging materials, tape, pencils, premium stamps, etc.
6. Prepare cash register.
7. Check personal appearance.

3. a. Note all sale items.
b. Note special events.

6. a. Pick up change at central office.
b. Verify amounts.
c. Put bills and change into proper sections in cash drawer.

CASHIERING

8. Greet customer.
9. Place merchandise on counter.
10. Ring up order.
11. Total order.

9. a. Arrange items according to store policy.
b. Be especially careful of breakable and easily damaged items, i.e. dishes, live plants, bottles, etc.
10. a. State out loud the amount of each item.
b. Punch amount of each item into the cash register.
c. Move the item to the end of the counter.
11. a. Follow company procedure for totalling.
b. State out loud the total amount of the order.

Duties

Duty Breakdown

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 12. Make change. | 12. a. Mention the amount received from the customer.
b. Place the customer's money on the register change plate.
c. Record the sale on the cash register.
d. Count change carefully.
e. Give change and sales slip to customer.
f. Thank the customer. |
| 13. Wrap or bag merchandise. | 13. a. Select proper size bag for wrapping.
b. Insert sales slip or register ticket and promotional materials.
c. Fold or fasten package securely and neatly. |
| 14. Safeguard the handling of money. | 14. a. Don't run out of change.
b. Make change with fewest pieces of money possible.
c. Keep the cash drawer closed when it is not in use.
d. Make adjustments when incorrect change has been given.
e. Be alert for short change artists.
f. Recognize counterfeit money.
g. Follow store procedure for accepting a check. |

STOCK CONTROL

- | | |
|--|---|
| 15. Arrange merchandise in check-out counter displays. | 15. a. Prepare displays according to instructions.
b. Replace merchandise that has been purchased. |
| 16. Assist in taking inventory. | |
| 17. Order from List Book following store system procedure. | |

HOUSEKEEPING

- | | |
|---|--|
| 18. Dust and clean counter merchandise daily. | |
| 19. Dust and clean cash register and counter daily. | |

MISCELLANEOUS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 20. Report any improper markings or illegible stampings on merchandise. | |
| 21. Mark prices on merchandise. | |
| 22. Change tape in cash register. | |
| 23. Attend sales meetings. | |

Duties

Duty Breakdown

24. Call manager in case of accident or emergency.
25. Protect merchandise from shoplifters.

CLOSING DETAILS

26. Take cash register reading.
27. Prepare daily reports.
28. Turn in cash and daily reports into central office.
29. Record time of departure.

Vocabulary

Students should become familiar with the specialized vocabulary used in this area. The following list may be of value to the development of this course.

Exclusive right	Clearance sale	Price lining
Volume buying	Discount	List price
Catalogue price	Middleman	Jobber
Wholesaler	Agent	General wholesaler
Specialty wholesaler	Cash and carry	Truck wholesaler
Direct selling	Burglary insurance	Liability insurance
Layout	100% Location	Open window
Closed window	Lease	Fire insurance
Semiclosed window	Direct selling	Importers
Price lining	Volume buying	Want slips
Showrooms	Trade papers	Central buying
Seconds	Job lots	Staple goods
Novelties	Comparison shopper	Buying offices
Purchase order	Invoice	F.O.B.
C.I.F.	Cash discount	Trade discount
E.O.M.	Consignment	Extra dating
Location	Advance dating	Apron system
Trucker's receipt	Receiving clerk	Receiving log
Receiving room	Spot check	Blink check
Packing slip	Checkers	Direct check
Error slip	Coding	Price tickets
String ticket	Pin ticket	Paste tag
Ringlist ticket	Button ticket	One-price policy
Markers	Pre-retailing	Re-marking
Pre-marking	Forward stock	Reserve stock
Stockroom	Requisition slip	"First in, first out"
Perpetual inventory	Physical inventory	Loss leaders
Credit	Shows	Counter selling
Floor selling	Impulse buying	Selling personality
"Shopper"	"Pressure selling"	Demonstrations
Direct-denial method	Indirect-denial method	Superior-point method
Closing the sale	Direct question method	Assuming-The-Close Method
Limited-quantity method	Decision indicators	Specials
Substitutions	Advertised merchandise	Sales checks
Sales tax	Luxury tax	Tally sheet
Commission	Countersigning	Sent sales
Ringling up sales	Checking the register	Mark-up
Markdown	Overhead	Mark-up chart
Turnover	Display	Advertising media
Direct mail	Copy	Finance division
Personnel division	Promotion division	Merchandising division
Stock-to sales ratio	Buyer	B.O.M. inventory
Adjustment	Voucher	Head of stock
Associated-stores buying	Charge account	Revolving credit
Installment plan	Down payment	Collections
Carrying charge	General-credit contract	Credit card
Retail credit bureau	Section	Section manager
Payroll deductions	Fringe benefits	Capital

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